

JOHN B. POYNT, JR.,
INSURANCE AGENT.
 Old and best Companies. Insures for full value. Low rates. Losses promptly paid. No discounts. No delays. Office corner Third and Market streets. ap1914
J. C. KACKLEY,
 Wholesale and Retail—
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
 Second Street, (m1815) MAVSVILLE, KY.

MRS. F. B. COLLINS,
MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.
 Latest styles of Hats, Bonnets, Laces and Millinery Notions. Prices low. Goods generally. Mrs. George Burrows' old stand. ap1914

MRS. L. F. POWLING,
FASHIONABLE MILLINER.
 Fall Hats, Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers and Millinery Goods generally. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Second, opposite Opera House. m1815

E. GUNER & ALLEN,
STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE,
 mangle, etc. Sole agents for the celebrated Omaha and Leaver stoves. Roofing and painting promptly and satisfactorily done. Corner of Market and Third streets, A. R. Glasscock's old stand. ap1914

A. A. MEANS,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER.
 Full line of Burial Robes and all articles required by the undertaking trade. Orders promptly attended to day or night. m1815 No. 61, East Second Street.

R. H. STANTON'S
LAW OFFICE
 has been removed to the lower floor of the Eagle building, on Court street, where he will attend any business in the City and County of Appana and Superior Court, which may be entrusted to him. d1815

THE PLACE TO GET CHEAP
BED-ROOM SUITS
 —IS AT—
GEORGE ORL, Jr.'s,
 mobility SECOND STREET.

YANCY & ALEXANDER,
OLD RELIABLE
LIVERY, SALE AND FEED STABLES.
 Vehicles of all kinds, good stock and careful drivers. Horses kept on day or week, on reasonable terms. Second st., between Market and Limestone. ap1914

T. F. KIFF,
BATH ROOMS AND LAUNDRY.
 OPEN AT ALL HOURS.
 Work promptly and satisfactorily done. Terms reasonable. Front street, between Market and Station. ap1914

S. R. OLDMAN,
PLUMBER.
 Sanitary Engineer, Gas and Steam-Fitter. Dealer in plumbers' goods, Pumps, Hose, Sewer Pipes, Lead and Zinc Pipes, and Water Gasoline. No. 8 West Second Street, opposite Geisel's grocery. ap1914

JOHN T. FLEMING,
INSURANCE AGENCY.
 Represents the London and Liverpool and Globe, German American, of New York, and Phoenix, of Brooklyn. Also agent for Blue Lick Water. Office corner of Front and Station streets. ap1914

C. S. MINER & BRO.,
 Dealers in—
Boots, Shoes, Leather
And FINDINGS,
 No. 1, Second, cor. Sutton streets, m1815 MAVSVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS,
 Manufacturer and originator of the celebrated brand of
TOBACCO,
 Silver Dollar, Wm. Hunt's Duck, Hove, Hapgood, Smoke, Three Star, and the famous Old Gold. Second Street, Mayville, Ky. For sale in all parts of the country. ap1914

MOSE DAULTON & BRO.,
GOOD INTENT
Livery and Sale Stable.
 A full line of all kinds of vehicles on hand for sale, hire or exchange. Horses kept on day, week or month. Largest and best equipped Livery Stable in the west. Prices as low as any. Best attention to vehicles stored. Telephone connections. No. 41 and 43 West Second St., ap1914 MAVSVILLE, KY.

NEW FIRM.
BISSET, McCLANAHAN & SHEA,
 (successors to Cooper & Hissel,
 Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Washboards, Mantels, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.
 Special attention paid to the roofing, gutters and spouting. Practical plumbers, gas and steam fitters. Wrought iron and lead pipes etc. All work attended to promptly and warranted. No. 22, Second st., ap1914 MAVSVILLE, KY.

SIMMONS'
Medicated Well-Water.
 A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and
 DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry in the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the celebrated Springs of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are well known. For a full description of the water and how to use it, send for a circular to Geo. A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio, J. J. Edgar, Cincinnati, Ohio, or in half barrels and kegs by Geo. A. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio. m1815

THE NEWS CORMORANTS.

SHUTTING OUT COUNTRY PAPERS.
 The Western Opinion of a Prominent
 Victoria Congressman Vigorously
 Expressed—Four Chances of
 the Bill's Becoming Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—An influential Western member of the House referring to the Watterton bill, spoke as follows to-day concerning it: "The proposition on its face seems fair but it is deceptive. The value of news is not in holding it, but in giving it; not in storing it away, but in disseminating it. How can one expect to retain a property right in that which has no value unless it is given away? What is news but the statement of facts, the story of occurrences? If one gets the story of a thing, should he be permitted to patent it, and secure the exclusive right of publishing it? The newspaper has ample protection in the first use of their own special news. The first use is about all that they are entitled to the worst newspaper in the country can get some benefit by reprinting the news, but this is no injury to the city press. In fact, it is often a benefit to it. Usually the country press would be injured by the passage of the bill. It is a scheme of the Metropolitan Press to combine the printing of news to the journals which are rich enough to spend large sums, or combine into gigantic combinations to secure the news. It would cripple the local press; damp down the dissemination of useful intelligence; and create by law a gigantic monopoly of news, and render valueless all newspaper properties unless backed by large resources or capital. The great metropolitan newspapers are enormously profitable and they need no protection of this kind. I shall vote against the bill."

A gentleman largely identified with several papers published in the smaller cities, said: "This is the protest of a decaying industry against the Associated Press against the progress of the times. The cost of collecting and serving news has been greatly cheapened within the last year or two. The small papers are able to receive a very excellent news service at a price which is not excessive. The thing I object chiefly in the projectors of the scheme is their hypocrisy. It is an awful crime, to steal the news and yet there isn't a man among them who does not systematically and regularly steal the news. The San Francisco papers steal from Chicago, the Chicago papers from New York, the New York papers from London; the London papers from St. Petersburg; and the St. Petersburg papers from Moscow. It is because there are no newspapers further East to crib from. How many of these virtuous gentlemen, who have stolen the President's messages, bribed officials to get it, and then made a great money of it. I heard the publisher of one of Chicago's papers say once that he wouldn't pay for cable dispatches when the first copy of the New York Herald came from the press cost twenty cents a day. The originator of the idea in Watterton's bill, I am told, is Melville B. Stone, of the Chicago News. He stole from the Associated Press, when he was struggling and fighting to keep his little paper above the waves, he used to go around regularly to the bulletin boards of the Journal and steal its news for his own paper. The bill is intended to bolster up big papers and snuff out the little ones. This is there in it. The virtuous horror of the crime of stealing news expressed by its supporters is nonsense and hypocrisy."

THE DANVILLE RIOTS.

A Number of Additional Witnesses Relate the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—In the Danville investigation of the James Gray's testimony that when firing revolvers he could not say whether he hit any one. Declined to admit whether he hit any one. He purchased a revolver because he expected a collision. He thought every white man should have a revolver. He was several instances how he collided with negro women on the streets. He first gave the woman the insolence because unbearable. Afterward, he began to crowd her. When she moved away, it was run over the streets of Danville on the day of the riot that it was intended to have a torch-light procession in the streets the night before election. On the morning of the election they were to march and take possession of the polls. In answer to a question by Mr. Lapham, witness said it was not understood that the procession was to be broken up, but should it be undertaken, it would result in a collision. Witness, under cross-examination, stated that he fired because he thought it was his duty. George Adams, colored, testified that while men had pistols cocked, during the night when he was a witness at the riot, he saw a man at witness' face and witness grabbed it; both fell when Taylor gave witness three blows on the head with the whip handle. When witness got up, Lee fired at witness. Peter Bosholter: "That I did George Adams fired his shot to shoot me. Witness said he was summoned to Washington he went to the depot to take the train. Met Freeman and Lee. Freeman said, 'Hello, George, what you going?' Witness answered, 'I'm going to Washington, been summoned.' Witness said Freeman then hit him better than I did. I didn't like when he got to Washington. Lee looked hard at him and rolled his eyes in a threatening manner. Charles Adams, colored, a bear distributor of Danville, saw Captain Gray with a pistol in his hand when he went to catch Lee. He saw him go to the Captain and asked him for God's sake not to shoot, but before he got into the Adams' Captain Gray said, 'You are taking me to the jail about thirty feet from him, Adams.' At this point he exhibited the scars on his arm to Captain Adams. George Adams, colored, brother of Charles Adams, testified that he was a police officer in the Danville riot. Oliver had told the witnesses to try to preserve order, that he did not want any of

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Great Loss of Life and Property in the Flood-Devastated Region and Elsewhere. A Gloomy Picture.

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MONTEAGUE, IN ALABAMA.
 On Alabama river, near this place, was blown through the overflow of that river by the force of the wind and rain. The round-house and depot at Columbia, Ga., was wrecked, and six engines badly smashed. Fourteen persons were killed at Anderson and Leila, Ala. Every house in Anderson was prostrated.

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A GALE AT PORTSMOUTH.
 PORTSMOUTH, O., Feb. 21.—A terrible thunder storm, followed by a heavy gale, raged over this city last night, playing havoc with barns, sheds, and signs. The Western Union people have removed to the city, but are only using one instrument. Consequently messages are to some extent delayed.

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KEIFER-BOYNTON.

Progress of the War Between the Speaker and the House President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Keifer-Boytton investigation began as announced. Coleman, attorney for General Keifer, stated that he would have a witness, M. L. Wood, attorney, appeared for McGarrin, as his interest became involved during the investigation. Keifer being sworn, a preliminary question was put, when Coleman interrupted and claimed the right of direct examination of Coleman to conduct the examination in chief of Keifer's witnesses. Boynton to examine them. Boynton's witnesses' examination to be conducted by the committee and cross-examined by Coleman. Keifer was questioned as to the McGarrin Bill, and produced Boynton's note of February 27, and offered it in evidence. The bill has already been printed which asks the Speaker to recognize Dummell's motion to take up the McGarrin Bill. Witness threw it in the waste basket. Keifer came later and waited until others had gone, and was asked what he could do in the Dummell matter. Witness replied that Dummell would be recognized once, and also pointed out that he was a witness against public measures. Boynton said: "Keifer, what do you suppose I think of you?" Keifer replied: "I hope something good." Boynton said: "I think you are good." Keifer repeated the story, and told it on the floor of the House. He produced a copy of the McGarrin Bill. It was the identical bill handed him by Boynton at the interview. He then went on to give in detail his conversation with Keifer. Boynton used this expression, "there are millions in it and millions to divide." Boynton said he had friends with whom he was going to divide it. He said that there was enough to make all of them rich. Witness replied, "Boynton you surprise me, coming with corrupt propositions. I am surprised to find you in such a corrupt lobby scheme." Boynton then left.

NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE.

A National Council to be Held in Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A call has been issued by James S. Negley, President of the National Union League, for a National Council of the League to be held in New York City, on the 6th day of March next. The Council will be called to order at noon, and during its session the League will be delivered by members resident in different parts of the United States. Among other business to be transacted is the hearing of the report of the "Committee on Bourgeoisism." The officers of the League are: President, Negley; President, Wm. E. Chandler; C. E. Grosvenor; J. E. Bryant; Wm. F. Canaday; M. C. George; Wm. F. Canaday; Scott, W. J. Baxter; S. A. McAllister; Vice Presidents; James G. Baker, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. T. Alexander, Treasurer; Jacob Lowrey, Secretary.

A Reluctant Witness.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—Several weeks ago the Pennsylvania State Board of accounts refused to accept an offer of the Western Union Telegraph company proposing the payment of \$50,000 in two claims amounting to over \$147,000 for tax on stock dividends, including positive and negative testimony. Testimony was recently taken before Commissioner Chas. McVeigh in New York, J. B. Van Every, Vice President of the company, refusing to state the gross receipts of the corporation and the value of its property in each State and Canada, counsel for the State of Pennsylvania determined to judiciously compel him to answer the questions propounded to him if possible. Argument was had in the Dauphin County Court, but the judge of the telegraph office was not required to give the desired information, because it was not pertinent to the issue involved.

On the Trail of Rugs.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 21.—A dispatch has just received in this village asking the authorities to send an officer to Richmond Hill, there was a murder. The negro whose description tallies with that of Rugs, the escaped murderer. He was seen early this morning at the office of the villagers to whom he applied for a job. He was immediately dispatched, and is now following up the suspected negro. The authorities are most reluctant about the matter, but say that they have every reason to believe from the description of the man that he is no other than Rugs.

SEVENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.

Terrible Explosion in a Coal Mine Near Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—A terrible explosion occurred this morning at a coal mine near this place, about eight miles from Conowingo. The cause is unknown. Seventy-nine men were in the mine at the time. So far twenty-nine dead bodies have been removed. Twelve were rescued alive. Hopes are entertained of rescuing the others.

Miners on a Strike.

CAYTON, O., Feb. 21.—All coal miners in New York and Ohio mines at Cayton and Sherbrooke are out on a strike, having refused to submit to the new scale of wages, and reduction of hours. The strike affects all miners in the Conotton Valley coal fields will follow them. Thus far no violence has been attempted toward the men working. Other mines in the vicinity are expected to join them.

Still After Bismarck.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The action of Bismarck in returning the million-dollar sympathy to the death of Herr Lasker cannot be called a mistake. Friends of the deceased statesman in the Reichstag propose to demand of Bismarck an explanation as to his course.

Fall of a Bridge.

APOLLO, Pa., Feb. 21.—One of the cables on the wire bridge spanning the Kiskiminnick River gave way, precipitating a large Henderson and a valuable team of horses into the river and all were drowned. The bridge is an entire wreck.

applied by **BLATTERMAN & POWER.**